

Some points of interest should be noted. In *Culiseta siberiensis* the bunch of long hairs on the ventral side of the wing near the root of the first long vein seems to be unusual. At all events it is the first time it has been noticed by me.

The subject of the vestiture of the clypeus will probably need further study, because, not only does this fine fringe of short hairs show distinctly in *Aedes cyprinus*, but it also occurs, though less well marked, and not referred to in the description, in *Culiseta siberiensis*. This suggests that comparison with other forms in regard to this point is advisable so that some definition of length, position, etc., may be made to indicate its generic or specific value. There are, of course, forms where present knowledge leads us to expect this condition, but it was a great surprise to find it in those mentioned above.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN LARVÆ OF CULEX

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Under the above title I described, in conjunction with Dr. Harvey P. Barret (*Ins. Ins. Menstr.*, vi, 119, 1918), the larva of *Culex peccator* D. & K. I am now able to add the description of another species, leaving only three larvæ unknown, namely, those of *anips* Dyar, *egberti* D. & K., and *pose* D. & K.

**Culex (Choeroporpa) peribleptus** Dyar & Knab.

*Culex (Mochlostyrax) peribleptus* Dyar & Knab, *Ins. Ins. Menstr.*, v, 181, 1917.

*Culex (Mochlostyrax) peribleptus* Dyar, *Ins. Ins. Menstr.*, vi, 108, 1918.

Head broad, the antennæ thickened, with a notch at the outer third, from which arises a large tuft; terminal spines long; head hairs, the upper a small tuft in fives, the lower a single long hair. Body pilose throughout, including the anal segment. Lateral comb of the eighth segment a patch of about 20 scales two rows deep, becoming single below. Air

tube straight or slightly curved, about eight times as long as the basal width, glabrous, the pecten running nearly to the middle. Tufts on the posterior margin appearing to be five in a straight row; in reality four pairs, the subapical pair displaced longitudinally; a small tuft anteriorly near the middle and another subapically, both inconspicuous. A pair of slender hooks at the tip of the tube anteriorly. Anal segment long and slender, a little narrowed at base, ringed by the plate. Tracheæ narrow, linear.

Larvæ: from Sibley, Mississippi, "taken from grass growing along the margin of a pond; I saw none in the open. The larvæ are rather sluggish and not easily alarmed. The pupæ are the reverse, and are very active." (Andrew Fleming.)

The larva resembles those of *erraticus* D. & K. and *peccator* D. & K., but the air-tube is somewhat shorter. The head is without the black spottings seen in *peccator*; the antennæ are paler at the base, but not white as in that species. The three are, however, very close and difficult to distinguish.

We originally placed the species in the subgenus *Mochlostyrax* on account of the male genitalia; but in fresh mounts prepared from Mr. Fleming's material, the shape seems rather to be that of *Choeroporpa*, and the larva is clearly a *Choeroporpa* and not a *Mochlostyrax*. I therefore change the subgeneric location. In my tables (Ins. Ins. Menstr., vi, 103-107, 1918), *peribleptus* may be erased on page 107 and inserted on page 104, where it will fall with *leprincei*, differing as follows:

Second uncal plate shallowly emarginate; basal appendages moderate, elliptical, oblique.....	<i>leprincei</i>
Second uncal plate deeply emarginate; basal appendages large, quadrate .....	<i>peribleptus</i>

## NEW MOTHS FROM MEXICO

(*Lepidoptera*, *Noctuidæ*, *Hadeninæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

***Hydroeciodes compressipuncta***, new species.

Thorax rufous and orange, mixed with brown; abdomen brown, the basal and apical tufts lighter. Fore wing orange,